Transformational Cost Reduction for Airborne Internet





Airborne Internet Objective



To Enable A Safer, More Secure, More Cost Efficient NAS By <u>Eliminating Communications As A Constraint</u> On The Economic Viability Of Aviation Related Applications

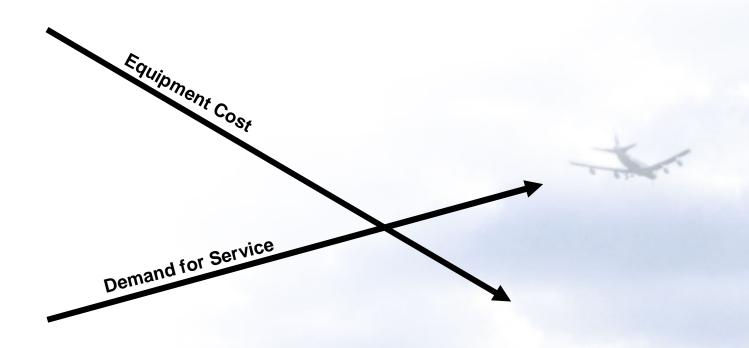
- → VERY LOW COST
- → VERY HIGH SPEED
- → SCALEABLE
- → UBIQUITOUS
- → SECURE
- → OPEN
- EVOLUTIONARY

WE WANT TO HAVE THE SAME EFFECT ON AVIATION COMMUNICATIONS THAT THE TRANSITION FROM COPPER WIRE TO FIBEROPTIC CABLE HAD ON TERRESTRIAL COMMUNICATIONS



Why Now?





Airlines: "If it increases costs we don't want it"



Demand Trend driven by Analog to Digital Migration



- Macro trend toward digital migration well underway.
 - → 50% of internet households express interest in VOIP
 - Converged data, voice and video
- Global analog Architecture and Infrastructure are migrating to a system that is digital and capable of IP
- Generation Y is going to experience communications in a way we never could have imagined.
 - New hybrid devices
 - → TV to cell phone
- Over 50 Million households have broadband service.
 - → Adoption rate is nearly 2.5 million/month and accelerating.
- Open architecture and software based application systems enable networks that are cheaper to evolve and upgrade.
 - True for aviation as well as terrestrial



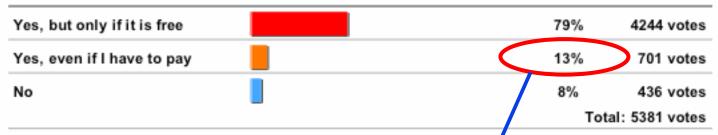
Revenue Source





Created: Wednesday, April 21, 2004, at 01:37:04 EDT

Will you use the Internet in-flight?



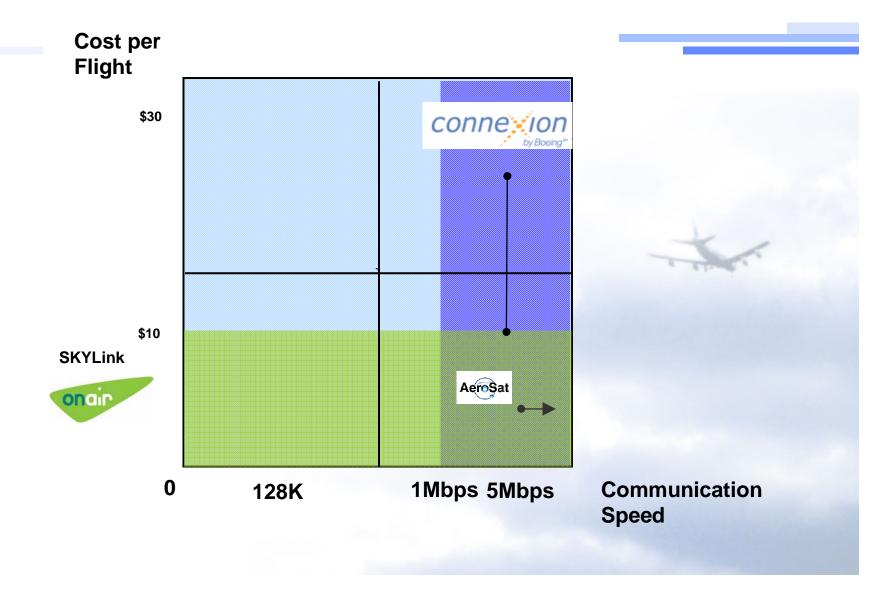
This QuickVote is not scientific and reflects the opinions of only those Internet users who have chosen to participate. The results cannot be assumed to represent the opinions of laternet users in general, nor the public as a whole. The QuickVote sponsor is not responsible for content functionality or the opinions expressed therein.

The key is to design a system that can profitably provide Airborne Internet access based upon revenue from this user group. Why? -- Because they represent a new revenue source, not a cost to the airline or the government.



Price Performance Objective







Internet to Aircraft



Aircell

Airshow

Air TV

AeroSat

ARINC

AT&T Wireless

Boeing Connexion

Honeywell

ICO Global

In Flight Network

Inflightonline Inc.

INMARSAT

LiveTV

NewsCorp

Rockwell Collins

Teledesic

Tenzing

Thompson

Technical feasibility is not the issue

Data can be moved to aircraft

At high speed
With ubiquitous coverage
At low cost

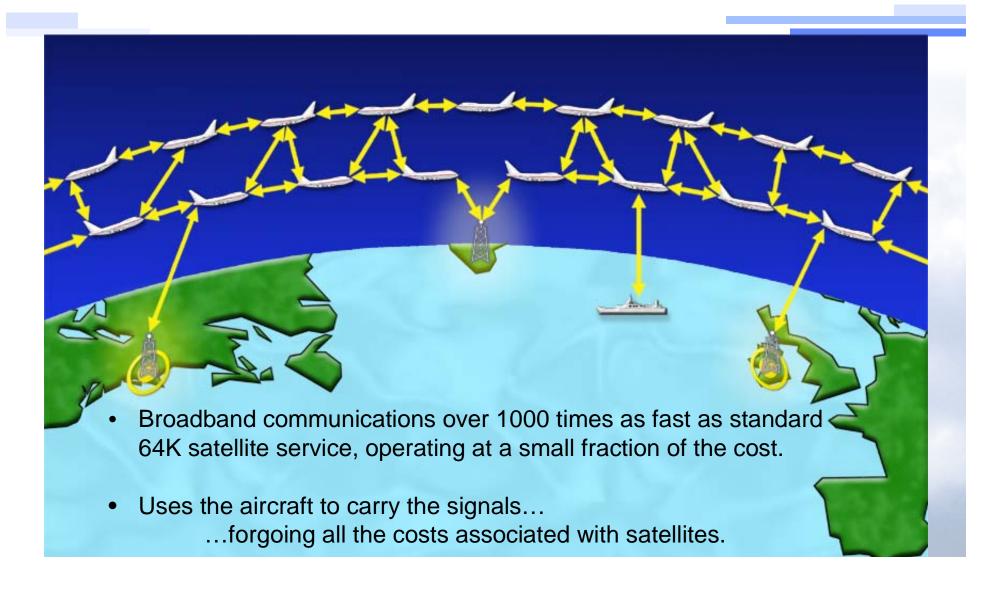
But not all three in a single solution

Airborne Internet Requires a System of Systems

AeroSat

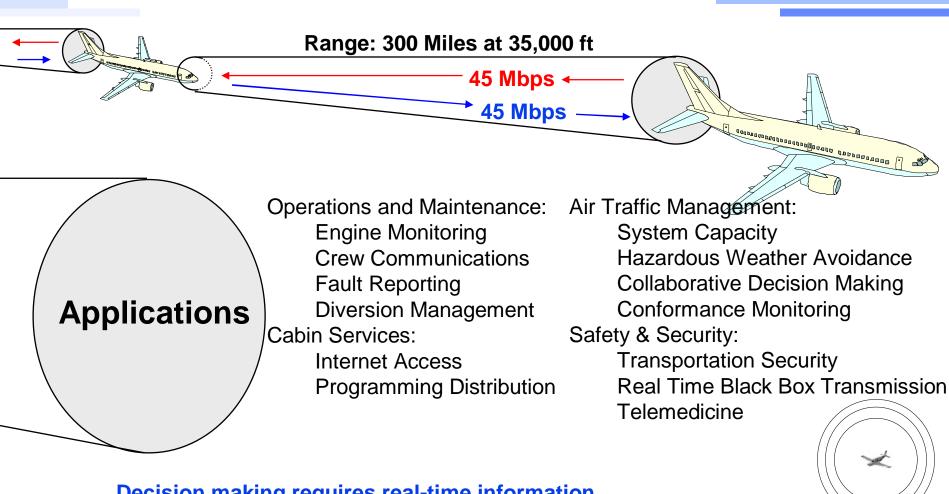
Lowering the Average Cost Increasing the Average Speed





AeroSat Capabilities and Applications...





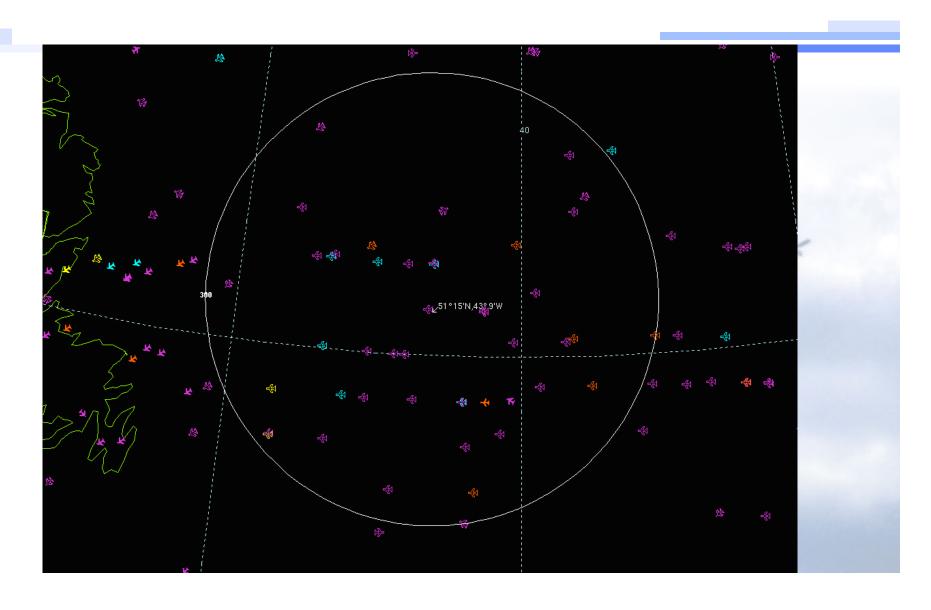
Decision making requires real-time information...

...real-time information requires connectivity.



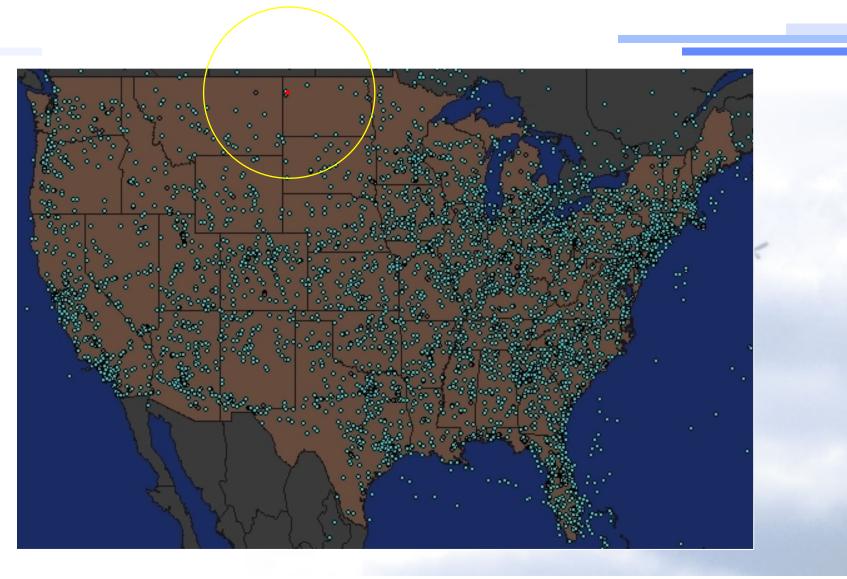






AeroSat Network Formation over the U.S.

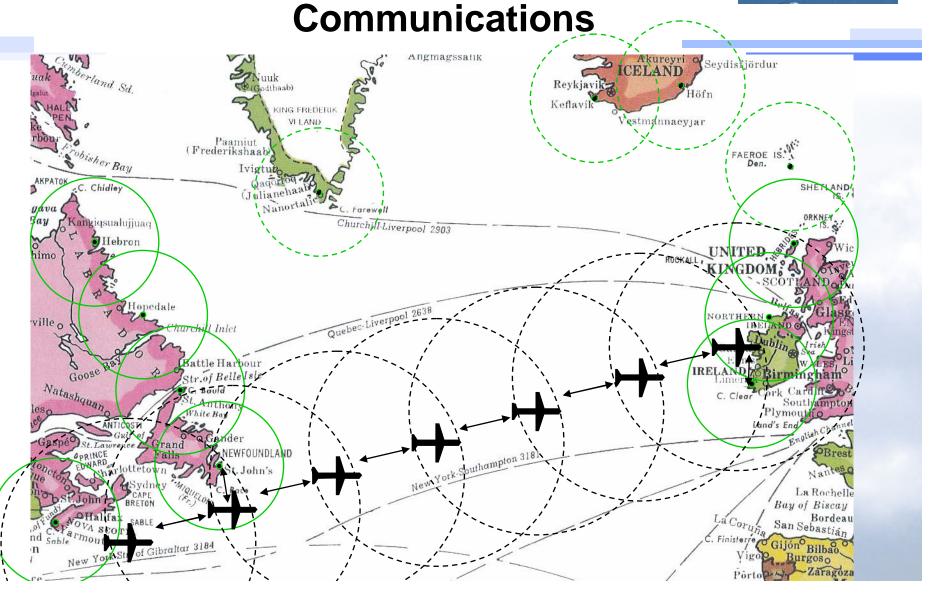






Oceanic Surveillance and Real-time Direct







System Characteristics



45 Mbps full duplex trunk daisy chained between aircraft (node) and ground back haul connection (access point) stations

150 Nautical mile range from A/C to access point*

300 Nautical mile range A/C to A/C*

10-8 Bit error rate

Maximum Frequency Reuse

- Directional transmission
- Power managed

System establishes and maintains autonomous radio links connectivity

- Provides automatic adjustment of link as aircraft enter and egress pathways/network
- Provides link physical optimization based on aircraft field-of-view to ground sites and other aircraft

Mechanism for late net entry

· Aircraft requests entry into network

Network protocol based on IP over ATM

• Aircraft flying at 35,000 feet (230 Nautical mile line-of-sight to ground)



The Demonstration



AeroSat Corporation, a New Hampshire based company, has commenced work on a project to demonstrate a novel low-cost, broadband, non-satellite communications methodology for aircraft.

Under this project we will:

- Model the network and run a detailed simulation with real world data.
- Optimize the system configuration for the number of backbone alternatives established.
- Configure hardware and equip three aircraft and one ground station to establish a broadband backbone and extend it beyond the line of sight.
- Collaborate with the FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center in Atlantic City New Jersey, who will fly the hardware and participate in data collection and analysis.

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